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ABSTRACT

To examine the ways in which aspects of foreign news content are linked together, an analysis was performed on the data collected during a content analysis of foreign news in major national daily newspapers and broadcast news programs over 12 days. The analysis included the identification of (1) up to four topics from an all-inclusive descriptive list, (2) up to four actors in the story, and (3) the actors by nationality and social role. The nationalities, grouped into eight familiar geo-political regions, were also used to identify geographic regions. Results showed that, in each case, news was largely from the immediate geographic region, heavily oriented toward international relations and domestic politics, and concerned almost exclusively with public officials. What does stand out is the absence of any consistency in foreign news coverage. More linkages were present in the news of the immediate area, in general, than in other areas. The problems this analysis identified, including the narrow definition of news and newsmaker, are more the problems of journalism than evidence of Western dominance. (HOD)

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The Structure of Foreign News

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The Structure of Foreign News

One of the charges made against Western media in the decade-long debate in Unesco and other forums is that the Third World is singled out for negative coverage. Mustapha Masmoudi (1979), Tunisian minister of information and one of the architects of the New World Information Order which calls for a more equitable distribution of the world's information resources, argues that:

> The present-day information system enshrines a form of political, economic and cultural colonialism which is reflected in the often tendentious interpretation of news concerning the developing countries. This consists in highlighting events whose significance, in certain cases, is limited or even non-existent; in collecting isolated facts and presenting them as as "whole"; in setting out facts in such a way that the conclusion to be drawn from them is necessarily favorable to the interests of the transnational system; in amplifying small-scale events so as to arouse justified fears; in keeping silent on situations unfavorable to the interests of the countries of origin of these media. In this way, world events are covered only insofar as it suits the interests of certain societies...
>
> Likewise, information is distorted by reference to moral, cultural, or political values peculiar to certain states, in defiance of the values and concerns of other nations. The criteria governing selection are consciously or unconsciously based on the political and economic interests of the transnational system and of the countries in which this system is established. The use of labels and persuasive epithets and definitions, chosen with the intention of denigrating, should also be stressed.

Masmoudi's complaints were accepted in part by the MacBride Commission, the 16-person international commission appointed by the secretary-general of Unesco in 1977 after the international

body had failed to agree on a statement of principles to guide mass media. The commission, which issued its final report in 1980, concluded:

> Conventional standards of news selection and reporting, and many accepted news values, need to be reassessed if readers and listeners around the world are to receive a more faithful and comprehensive account of events, movements and trends in both developing and developed countries. The inescapable need to interpret unfamiliar situations in terms that will be understood by a distant audience should not blind reporters or editors to the hazards of narrow ethnocentric thinking. The first step towards overcoming this bias is to acknowledge that it colors the thinking of virtually all human beings, journalists included, for the most part without deliberate intent. The act of selecting certain news items for publication, while rejecting others, produces in the minds of the audience a picture of the world that may well be incomplete or distorted. Higher professional standards are needed for journalists to be able to illuminate the diverse cultures and beliefs of the modern world, without their presuming to judge the ultimate validity of any foreign nation's experience and traditions.

Some of the conclusions of the MacBride Commission (as the commission itself admitted) are based more on guess than hard evidence, and charges like those raised by Masmoudi are validated more by repetition than hard evidence. In fact, while a surprising number of quantitative studies about the nature of foreign news around the world have been done -- Stevenson (1980), for example, found about 40 within the last ten years -- a lack of current, reliable, comparable data from a variety of national media systems has been one of the major problems facing the participants in this important international debate.

IAMCR Study of Foreign News

For the past two years, we have been involved, with colleagues in a dozen countries, in a large and important study of foreign news. The study was requested by Unesco and coordinated by the International Association for Mass Communication Reserch. The project, which involved a content analysis of foreign news content of major national daily newspapers and broadcast news programs for a total of 12 days from March through June, 1979, was designed by researchers at the University of Leicester in Britain. With financial assistance from the U. S. International Communication Agency and the cooperation of foreign students and professional colleagues at other universities, we contributed data on the media of 17 countries. The final report contains data on 29 countries.

In addition to contributing to the full report, we have also examined our part of the data independently. On the whole, in our separate analysis, we have found little evidence to support the claims that the Third World is singled out for special negative treatment or indeed coverage varies very much in any part of the world. In a report to this convention last year (Stevenson, Cole and Shaw, 1980), we reported these generalizations about foreign news:

> The amount of information available to the Third World, on the whole, is less a problem than the kind of information. Nor is the lack of alternatives to the Western news agencies a serious limitation to the ability of Third World news agencies to fashion the kind of picture of the world they want to present to their audiences. To the extent that gaps do exist in the flow of information -- within regions, for example

or between Third World areas, for example -- technology is available to solve the problem. Increasing the flow of information may be the easiest part of the solution to the problem of Third World information poverty.

The assertion that the Western agencies ignore the Third World in regional services to those parts of the world is simply not true. The industrialized West is less prominent in these services than the audience region, and in general, North America gets less attention than Europe. The invisible part of the world is the socialist Second World. The gaps which exist in the current information flow -- regional information, particulary the good news of development news, and exchanges between Third World regions -- are an ideal area for concentration by the new national and regional news agencies. These new services can never compete with the existing Western news agencies for speed and breadth in covering the world and probably should not try. There is plenty of opportunity at the regional level for news and specialized information where the need exists and where the world news agencies do not operate. Division of labor in the world flow of news is a sensible alternative to excessive competition.

The argument that the Third World is singled out for special treatment is also not supported by data. News emphasizing politics is by and large the standard all over the world. This narrow definition of news and equally narrow definition of newsmakers is a problem of journalism, not a problem of Western coverage of the Third World.

The information revolution, curiously enough, increases the amount and diversity of information but does not seem to increase the quality of it or the public's knowledge and understanding of a complicated world. The real task of journalism -- one shared by all journalists -- is to find ways to transform the flood of information into a coherent view of the world that enlightens as well as informs.

Yet there is something less than totally persuasive about these conclusions. It is unlikely that many Third World critics, unaccustomed to the skeptical scrutiny of Western journalists, would accept our interpretation of the data that

their countries are treated no differently from the West. And we ourselves are not ready to assert that there is really no difference between Pravda and the New York Times.

One problem is that the analysis to date has been largely at the aggregate or macro level, presenting totals for each country. This is not surprising, because with a data set as large as that generated in this project, any simple crosstab generates 29 tables when the analysis is extended to all of the participating countries. While the report to Unesco does contain some examination of differences within countries, most of these crucial second-pass comparisons remain to be done. And if we are to uncover some of the subtle but vital differences in the complex world of foreign news, we need to look for patterns within countries as well as differences across countries. This paper presents one part of what we hope will be an extensive secondary analysis of this large and important data set.

Contingency Analysis: Looking for Linkages

One thing that national aggregate figures cannot examine is the way the news is put together: what areas are linked to what topics, what newsmakers are linked to what topics, what newsmakers are linked to what areas, for example? These within-country differences deal more directly with some of the major Third World charges than the analysis we have done to date.

Contingency analysis -- looking at the way aspects of foreign news content are linked together -- has several

advantages. The biggest is that contingencies are free of most of the problems caused by the arbitrary definitions used in any descriptive content analysis and free of the influences of other arbitrary methodological considerations as well. While it is not really true -- as some critics argue -- that the results of a descriptive content analysis can be predetermined by the way the categories are defined, content analysis is particularly susceptible to the influence of a whole range of arbitrary decisions that must be made in any content analysis project: the sample of time and content, the aspects of the news that are coded, the boundaries that are defined to distinguish among categories, etc.

Contingency analysis also examines the linkages among categories rather than frequencies of occurrence of categories. This allows the researcher to get closer to the matter of why readers, listeners or viewers may perceive the content differently. Pool (1959, 196), summarizing the theory and method of the "representational model" in content analysis, describes it this way:

> Contingency analysis is a quantitative procedure. It involves counting. But the form of the hypothesis and of the critical observations is different from that in a simple frequency analysis. Contingency analysis asks not how often a given symbolic form appears in each of several bodies of text, but how often it appears in conjunction with other symbolic units. The difference can be expressed both most rigorously and most clearly as the difference between a simple probability statement and a conditional probability statement. Traditional frequency analysis sought to determine the probability that a specified symbol would be drawn in each unit trial as one examined a particular set of texts. Contingency analysis seeks

to determine the probability that a specified symbol will be drawn, given that other specified symbols are in that or related units.

The Unesco/IAMCR study is appropriate for contingency analysis for several reasons. The study had most of the strengths and weaknesses of descriptive general news content analyses. The categories defining topic, geography and newsmaker were all-inclusive but not mutually exclusive; that is, no conceptual basis was provided for distinguishing between, for example, international politics and economics. Anyone who has attempted a similar project can appreciate the difficulty of deciding how to categorize a news account of a congressional debate on, say, international trade. Boundaries between the essentially descriptive categories in this project were established by arbitrary rule, tradition and common sense. Coder reliability tests in each country established evidence of adequate reliability <u>within</u> countries; reliability <u>between</u> countries was not formally measured, but the consistency of results across the entire 29-nation data set can be taken as evidence that all of us were proceeding in essentially the same direction. All of the data in this paper were coded by the American team for which we had evidence of coder reliability.

On the plus side, however, the study allowed multiple coding. While a main topic was coded, the schedule also allowed coding of up to three additional subsidiary topics. Similar rules governed the coding of nations involved and status of newsmakers. Coders identified up to four topics in each story and four actors categorized by social role and natonality. The

result is a data set which minimizes the problems inherent in descriptive content analysis and maximizes the potential for contingency analysis. We have data on foreign news in a variety of countries which capture most of the subtle intricacies of interest to us and a technique which allows us to shake out the linkages among pertinent categories.

Details of Data Collection Techniques

As noted above, the study covered a total of 12 days (excluding Sundays) from April through June, 1979, and included several major newspapers and broadcast newscasts. "Foreign news" was defined to include events which took place outside of the country and events taking place domestically which had a clear foreign component, such as a congressional debate on foreign policy. The full study coded only stories from the main news sections of the papers, although we extended the analysis to include the entire newspaper.

Each story was coded on a variety of dimensions -- length, source, whether a news account, editorial, picture, etc. -- of which three are included in this analysis. The first was the identification of up to four topics from an all-inclusive descriptive list similar to others used in comparable projects. The second was the identification of up to four actors in the story and identification of them by natonality and social role -- member of executive branch, military, business, private citizen, etc. The nationalities were used to identify geographic regions and were grouped into eight familiar

geo-political regions, including one ("trans-con") for references that cut across these boundaries or dealt with global situations. The one arbitrary decision placed Egypt in the Middle East but put the rest of the Islamic states in northern Africa into Africa. Geographic location of the story was also coded but not used in this analysis. This decision reduced problems of news stories dealing with one country coming from another -- stories from Iran reported from Britain, for example, or as happened during the sample period, the summit between Presidents Brezhnev and Carter which took place in Austria. Under our rules, this latter story was coded to include North America and Eastern Europe rather than Western Europe.

Coding of our data was done by graduate students who trained with English-language material, then switched to other languages and coded directly without translation. Most of the non-English coding was done by natives of the countries involved, although Americans with strong language skills did work with Russian and some of the French and Spanish papers. Coder reliability was tested at various times and in various ways during the project and ranged generally from .75 to .90. For the categories and level of analysis reported here, reliability was in the range of .80 and higher.

For this analysis, we are including data from five countries. We picked the United States and the Soviet Union as leaders of the two most dissimilar media systems and three Third World countries. Brazil was included because it is a Western-oriented media system of the Third World and has one of

the most developed and best press and broadcast system. Algeria and Zambia were selected to provide a good contrast in the Third World and because both countries have undergone media revolutions of a sort (Barton, 1979) which included the mobilization of the media in support of the government. They present good examples of the alternative media systems that some Third World spokesmen have argued are appropriate for the Third World. The specific media analyzed in each country are:

United States: New York Times, Washington Post, New York Daily News (to meet the criterion of including the largest-circulation daily paper), Minneapolis Tribune, Charlotte Observer, Los Angeles Times and CBS Evening News.

Soviet Union: Pravda, Izvestia, Komsomolskaya Pravda and "Vremya," the prime-time half-hour TV newscast.

Brazil: Estado de Sao Paulo and Jornal do Brasil.

Algeria: El Moudjahid, Al Shaab and Algerian television.

Zambia: Times of Zambia, Daily Mail, Radio Zambia and national television.

Results

The tables presented below demonstrate how quickly the results of a project like this can generate almost overwhelming amounts of data. We are caught between the need to reduce the data to interpretable dimensions and the danger of obscuring important differences within and among media systems by doing so. By way of compromise, we have limited our focus of attention to the relationships among the three dimensions we outlined earlier -- topics in foreign news in these five

countries, geography and socio-political positions of the newsmakers.

Tables 1 through 15 present these relationships for the five countries. The tables show the breakdowns of topics by geographic areas, actors by topics and actors by geographic areas. The tables are in the familiar SPSS format but are multiple response tabulations because each dimension includes up to four codes for each story. Each cell is computed independently; hence there is no test of significance for the whole table, and any row or column total can exceed 100%. We include column percentages but will emphasize the lower figure in each cell which is the percentage based on total news stories. This total figure is appropriate because we are interested in the linkages or associations among categories and do not distinguish between independent and dependent variables.

Tables 1 through 15 about here

The marginal frequencies support the conclusions we reported earlier about the similarity of foreign news around the world. In each case, news is largely from the immediate geographic region, heavily oriented toward international relations and domestic politics and concerned almost exclusively with public officials. But, of course, within each table, there are differences. Do we emphasize the similarities or the differences? Is the half glass of water half full or half empty?

Here we choose to emphasize the differences or at least to examine them in more detail than our previous analysis has permitted. We can identify the linkages in each table quite simply. Osgood (Pool, 1959, 61) outlines the procedure:

> The message is first divided into units, according to some relevant criterion. The coder then notes for each unit the presence or absence of each content category for which he is coding. The contingencies or co-occurrences of categories in the same units are then computed and finally, patterns of such greater-than- or less-than-chance contingencies may be analyzed.

With these data, we can calculate the estimated joint occurrence of each combination of categories based on the overall frequency of occurrence of each category separately. For example, if "North America" is included in 30% of all foreign news stories in the Brazilian media and "international relations" also occurs in 30% of the stories, we would expect by chance to find that 9% of all stories (.30 x .30 = .09) deal with both North America and international relations. We can compare the actual frequency of joint occurrence with the expected frequency and, with a simple chi square test, isolate those cells which occur significantly more or less frequently than chance would predict.

The result of this simple analysis is an indication of the clustering of categories or patterning of the news. We can identify which topics are linked to which parts of the world, which kinds of actors are linked to what topics, and so on. And we can isolate both positive and negative linkages:

combinations of categories that occur more frequently than we would expect by chance and those which occur less often than we would expect by chance as well.

We can address the charge that some parts of the world are singled out for special, negative coverage in the Western media. And we can also compare the amount and kind of structuring of the news that occurs in the media of the United States to see if it carries over to other parts of the world. We have proposed no specific hypotheses for this analysis, but the rhetoric of the Unesco debate would argue that patterns in the American media, which treat the Third World differentially and negatively, would be carried over into the media of a country like Brazil which is influenced by the United States but not into countries like Algeria, Zambia and the Soviet Union which claim to have freed their media from the dominance of the West. And, finally, by comparing this rather wide range of media systems -- East, West and semi-radical Third World -- we can examine in more detail than previous studies of foreign news have allowed some of the differences in the way these five media systems construct the social reality they present to their readers, listeners and viewers.

Because so many comparisons are involved -- 276 separate tests for the data from each country -- we can reduce the probability of Type II error by adopting an alpha level of .01 rather than the usual .05. The statistically significant linkages in the samples of media content of these five countries are presented in Tables 16 through 20. What similarities and

what differences do we find?

Tables 16 through 20 about here

Most of the contingencies that get "shaken out" of the data with this analysis are obvious and expected: politicians get cited in political news but not in sports; industrial leaders are quoted in economics stories; sports and entertainment figures are featured in "soft news" stories but not quoted in stories about foreign relations or politics. No surprises here. Nor are there unusual linkagages among topics and regions or regions and actors.

What does stand out in these patterns of linkages is the absence of any consistency in foreign news coverage. Do American media link the West with favorable topics and the Third World with negative topics? Do patterns in the American media carry over to Third World media? Is there any pattern beyond the obvious linkages (political figures with political topics, for example) and what appear to be random patterns?

On the whole, we would argue that the answer is "no," but with some qualifications.

More linkages are present in news of the immediate area, in general, than in other areas. In the American media, North America -- which is essentially the United States, of course, although Canada and Bermuda are also included -- positive linkages are found with international politics, economics and sports. The latter is largely a function of the Canadian

participation in professional sports. Coverage of Africa and the Middle East is heavily the "hard news" of foreign and domestic politics and military-defense actions. These linkages are generally not found in coverage of Western Europe, which is the one area where science, education and culture and human interest material is heavy. Natonal political leaders are over-represented in news from Africa and the Middle East and generally cited in political, diplomatic and military stories. "People" (rather than public figures) are cited above chance only in Asia and the Pacific and usually in the small segment of foreign news not given to politics and diplomacy.

In the Soviet media, there are positive linkages between Eastern Europe and topics like sports and the catch-all of education, science and culture. Negative links are detected between the region and both domestic politics and military-defense. Most of the "hard news" linkages are in news from Asia, although domestic politics coverage is heavy from Latin America and Africa. Coverage of North America underrepresents domestic politics but overrepresents military-defense. The Soviet media give rather heavy emphasis to "the people" as a news source al though our coders report that this is frequently a vague reference to the Soviet people (as in, "The Soviet people support...") rather than the use of private citizens as sources directly.

In the Brazilian media, we find a heavy concentration of "hard news" in coverage of the Middle East and Africa but linkages with sports, human interest and disasters in coverage

of North America. Economics is positively linked with both sectors of the hemisphere. Both domestic politics and military-defense activities are significantly underrepresented in Latin American coverage. There are some similarities in the patterning of Brazilian and United States foreign news coverage in that they both emphasize hemispheric coverage of economics but generally give low attention to domestic politics. Coverage of the Middle East and Africa focuses heavily on politics and defense.

The foreign coverage in the Zambian and Algerian media does have some common themes: an emphasis on international politics in news from Africa and the Middle East, negative linkages with some of the "soft news" topics like eduction, science and culture in those areas. On the whole, there are few linkages in coverage of North America or Western Europe, and both media underrepresent domestic political coverage of Eastern Europe. In the Algerian media, political figures are overrepresented as sources in coverage of politics and non-politicians are generally underrepresened. The Zambian media, in contrast, are closer in distributing the sources across geographic regions in what approaches a random pattern.

On the whole, as noted earlier, what is striking is an absence of consistent patterns within the foreign coverage of any one media system or among the five systems. The linkages that do emerge seem to be explainable in terms of logical connections between categories (as in political figures cited in stories about international affairs) or the set of news events

we encountered in our sample (like the social and political upheaval in the Middle East and the lack of that kind of event in Western Europe and North America).

Discussion

We began with a brief recounting of some of the charges made against Western news dominance and particularly Western coverage of the Third World. The MacBride Commission considered the issue but without current, comprehensive data on the nature of foreign news, it could address the issues raised in the Unesco debate mostly on the basis of conjecture and impression. Studies of foreign news in the past decade generally have not found evidence to support most of the complaiants of Western dominance and special negative treatment of the Third World, but until this cooperative study, little large-scale, systematic research was available.

Even with our earlier cross-national comparisons, we found more similarities than differences but were left with the possibility that aggregates of data from national media systems might be obscuring important differences within national media. The analysis we report here is more difficult to organize for quantitative comparisons, but the lack of any consistent pattern within any of the five media systems or among them is important. We interpret this as evidence consistent with our earlier findings which questioned some of the statements that have been made in this important and sometimes heated international debate about the role and performance of the news media.

But these data in these tables also suggest a narrow definition of news and a limited journalistic sense of who ought to be given access to the media. For example, we have found in every country little attention in coverage of international affairs to unofficial sources -- "people" in various capacities outside of government. And in the whole range of human activities, all sorts of important activities get forced out of the news in order to report politics and international affairs.

Are these weaknesses of foreign news coverage a reflection of Western news values? Perhaps, but what is striking in our current analysis is the similarity of coverage in media systems as diverse as those of the United States and the Soviet Union and as deliberately non-Western as those of Zambia and Algeria. The problems this analysis shows -- the narrow definition of news and newsmaker, among them -- are more problems of journalism than evidence of Western dominance. And the changes in world communications the MacBride Commission advocates in its call for a free and balanced flow of information among all parts of the world require reforms of all media systems.

There is much to be done if an update of this study in ten years is to show a broader definition of news, greater diversity of sources and a more comphrensive account the varied activities of all humankind. This effort is not likely to proceed if the argument focuses on the narrow -- and generally dubious -- assertion of the use of information as neo-colonialism or the unwillingness to apply the same scrutiny to all media systems, not just those of the Western nations.

Researchers,, too, have important work to do, and we can hope that members of this division will contribute usefully to providing illumination to this continuing debate that until now has been characterized more by heat than light. Surely we need to inventory the wide range of news sources available throughout the world and then to study news values and news-selection processes. Why is the news so similar around the world? Or is it? Our quantitative analysis may have obscured important qualitative differences. Why is news so narrowly defined? What choices do gatekkeepers in different parts of the world make and how do they make them? How can flows be improved between parts of the world that now are underrepresented? How can the diversity of coverage be increased? And the range of sources?

The MacBride Commission called on international communicatic researchers to adopt a broader perspective, to see the mass media in the context of social and political systems. We can endorse that appeal and urge the members of this division to join colleagues in other countries in that effort. Clearly the MacBride Commission report did not resolve the debate in Unesco as much as focus it. It also proposed an agenda for continued debate in the 1980s and outlined the admirable goal of a free and balanced flow of communication. It is an exciting opportunity for international communication researches to participate in the debate and to join the effort to reach that goal.

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Table 1: Topic by region in foreign news -- United States media.

TOPICS	LOCATION								
	COUNT / COL PCT / TAB PCT	SOAMERN	LATAMER	JAPEUCA	SEEBEAST	ASIAPAC	WESTERN	EASTERN	TRANSCOS	TOTAL
IPOLITIC		212	29	66	97	75	48	79	69	328
		27.1	20.1	38.6	38.8	26.8	11.7	40.1	22.5	23.4
		15.2	2.1	4.7	6.9	5.4	3.4	5.6	4.9	23.4
BPOLITIC		146	33	100	91	46	83	38	68	359
		18.7	22.9	58.8	36.4	15.9	20.2	19.2	22.2	25.7
		10.4	2.4	7.4	6.5	3.3	5.9	2.1	4.9	25.7
HILDEF		148	17	44	108	72	48	54	59	300
		19.0	11.8	25.7	43.2	24.9	11.7	27.4	19.3	21.4
		10.6	1.2	3.1	7.7	5.1	3.4	3.9	4.2	21.4
ECON		227	38	49	49	74	97	32	111	352
		29.1	26.4	28.7	19.6	25.6	23.6	16.2	36.3	25.2
		16.2	2.7	3.5	3.5	5.3	6.9	2.3	7.9	25.2
INTLAID		39	5	19	19	26	7	8	29	72
		5.0	3.5	11.1	7.6	9.0	1.7	4.1	9.5	5.1
		2.8	0.4	1.4	1.4	1.9	0.5	0.6	2.1	5.1
SOCSERV		37	8	6	6	22	13	8	15	71
		4.7	5.6	3.5	2.4	7.6	3.2	4.1	4.9	5.1
		2.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	1.6	0.9	0.6	1.1	5.1
CRIMPOL		116	38	28	59	39	73	33	44	241
		14.9	26.4	16.4	23.6	13.5	17.8	16.8	14.4	17.2
		8.3	2.7	2.0	4.2	2.8	5.2	2.4	3.1	17.2
USESCO		178	35	23	54	65	131	58	81	334
		22.8	24.3	13.5	21.6	22.5	31.9	29.4	26.5	23.9
		12.7	2.5	1.6	3.9	4.6	9.4	4.1	5.8	23.9
SPORT		142	21	12	6	38	65	24	34	176
		18.2	14.6	7.0	2.4	13.4	15.8	12.2	11.1	12.6
		10.2	1.5	0.9	0.4	2.1	4.6	1.9	2.4	12.6
HUMANINT		85	9	8	12	29	76	21	18	146
		10.9	6.3	4.7	4.8	10.0	18.5	10.7	5.9	10.4
		6.1	0.6	0.6	0.9	2.1	5.4	1.5	1.3	10.4
DISASTER		18	7	1	2	13	16	11	11	66
		2.3	4.9	0.6	0.8	4.5	3.9	5.6	3.6	3.3
		1.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.8	3.3
OTHERT		21	9	6	10	10	11	10	11	43
		2.7	6.3	2.3	4.0	3.5	2.7	5.1	3.6	3.1
		1.5	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	3.1
TOTAL		781	184	171	250	289	411	197	306	1399
		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		55.8	13.3	12.2	17.9	20.7	29.4	14.1	21.9	100.0
COLUMN TOTAL		781	184	171	250	289	411	197	306	1399
		55.8	13.3	12.2	17.9	20.7	29.4	14.1	21.9	100.0

PERCENTS AND TOTALS BASED ON RESPONDENTS

1399 VALID CASES 0 MISSING CASES

Table 2: Foreign news sources by region in foreign news -- United States media.

ACTORS	LOCATION	NORAMER	LATAMER	AFRICA	MIDEAST	ASIAPAC	WESTEUR	EASTEUR	TRANSCON	TOTAL
GOVPOL	COUNT	462	83	135	206	175	187	133	182	832
	COL PCT	59.2	57.6	78.9	82.4	60.6	65.5	67.5	59.5	59.5
	TAB PCT	33.0	5.9	9.6	14.7	12.5	13.4	9.5	13.0	59.5
INTPOL	COUNT	63	11	21	24	20	27	17	62	106
	COL PCT	8.1	7.6	12.3	9.6	6.9	6.5	8.6	20.3	7.6
	TAB PCT	4.5	0.8	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.9	1.2	4.4	7.6
MILITARY	COUNT	75	24	51	75	63	51	21	31	231
	COL PCT	9.6	16.7	29.8	30.0	18.9	12.4	10.7	10.1	16.5
	TAB PCT	5.4	1.7	3.6	5.4	3.1	3.6	1.5	2.2	16.5
ECONSYST	COUNT	149	22	11	26	58	68	16	60	209
	COL PCT	19.1	15.3	6.4	10.4	20.1	16.5	8.1	19.6	14.9
	TAB PCT	10.7	1.6	0.8	1.9	4.1	4.9	1.1	4.3	14.9
CULTURAL	COUNT	169	29	19	52	70	119	58	62	320
	COL PCT	21.6	20.1	11.1	20.8	24.2	29.0	29.4	20.3	22.9
	TAB PCT	12.1	2.1	1.4	3.7	5.0	8.5	4.1	4.4	22.9
LEGAL	COUNT	65	23	9	23	19	54	26	22	137
	COL PCT	8.3	16.0	5.3	9.2	6.6	13.1	13.2	7.2	9.8
	TAB PCT	4.6	1.6	0.6	1.6	1.4	3.9	1.9	1.6	9.8
SPTSPOST	COUNT	174	25	16	7	35	98	31	33	223
	COL PCT	22.3	17.4	9.4	2.8	12.1	23.8	15.7	10.8	15.9
	TAB PCT	12.4	1.8	1.1	0.5	2.5	7.0	2.2	2.4	15.9
POPULACE	COUNT	264	51	63	98	134	148	59	143	524
	COL PCT	33.8	35.4	36.8	39.2	46.4	36.0	29.9	46.7	37.5
	TAB PCT	18.9	3.6	4.5	7.0	9.6	10.6	4.2	10.2	37.5
OPERRA	COUNT	76	21	11	28	35	49	26	52	155
	COL PCT	9.7	14.6	6.4	11.2	12.1	11.9	13.2	17.0	11.1
	TAB PCT	5.4	1.5	0.8	2.0	2.5	3.5	1.9	3.7	11.1
TOTAL	COUNT	781	144	171	250	289	411	197	306	1399
	COL PCT	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	TAB PCT	55.8	10.3	12.2	17.9	20.7	29.4	14.1	21.9	100.0
COLUMN TOTAL		781 55.8	144 10.3	171 12.2	250 17.9	289 20.7	411 29.4	197 14.1	306 21.9	1399 100.0

PERCENTS AND TOTALS BASED ON RESPONDENTS

1399 VALID CASES 0 MISSING CASES

Table 3: Topics by sources in foreign news -- United States media.

TOPICS																
COUNT / COL PCT / TAB PCT	POLITICS	POLITICS	MILREF	ECON	INTLAID	SOCSERV	CRIS	POLISES	CO	SPORT	HUMAN	DISASTER	OTHER	TOTAL	
NATPOL	299	323	242	242	64	48	176	155	8	62	25	24	832	
	91.2	98.0	80.7	68.8	88.9	47.6	73.8	96.4	4.5	42.5	54.3	55.8	59.5	
	21.4	23.1	17.3	17.3	4.6	3.4	12.6	11.1	0.6	4.4	1.8	1.7	59.5	
INTPOL	49	32	34	29	17	13	22	22	2	4	1	0	186	
	14.9	8.9	11.3	8.2	23.6	18.3	9.1	6.6	1.1	2.7	2.2	0.0	7.6	
	3.5	2.3	2.4	2.1	1.2	0.9	1.6	1.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	7.6	
MILITARY	72	108	142	28	17	7	73	29	3	15	9	3	231	
	22.0	30.1	47.3	6.8	23.6	9.9	30.3	8.7	1.7	10.3	19.6	4.7	16.5	
	5.1	7.7	10.3	1.7	1.2	0.5	5.2	2.1	0.2	1.1	0.6	0.1	16.5	
INDUSTRY	12	24	11	169	5	7	25	50	5	18	7	1	209	
	3.7	6.7	3.7	48.0	6.9	9.9	10.4	15.0	2.8	12.3	15.2	7.0	14.9	
	0.9	1.7	0.8	12.1	0.4	0.5	1.8	3.6	0.4	1.3	0.5	0.2	14.9	
CULTURAL	45	78	46	52	8	28	50	175	12	58	11	22	320	
	13.7	19.5	15.3	14.8	11.1	39.4	20.7	52.4	6.8	39.7	23.9	51.2	22.9	
	3.2	5.6	3.3	3.7	0.6	2.0	3.6	12.5	0.9	4.1	0.8	1.6	22.9	
LEGAL	33	33	18	15	2	2	100	15	4	11	2	7	137	
	10.1	9.2	6.0	4.3	2.8	2.8	41.5	4.5	2.3	7.5	4.3	16.3	9.8	
	2.4	2.4	1.3	1.1	0.1	0.1	7.1	1.1	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.5	9.8	
ENTSPORT	5	3	2	2	0	3	8	32	165	85	4	1	223	
	1.5	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.0	4.2	3.3	9.6	93.8	30.8	8.7	2.3	15.9	
	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.6	2.3	11.8	3.2	0.3	0.1	15.9	
POPULACE	123	149	122	136	40	56	91	165	15	73	24	22	524	
	37.5	41.5	40.7	38.6	55.6	78.9	37.8	49.4	8.5	50.0	52.2	51.2	37.5	
	8.8	10.7	8.7	9.7	2.9	4.0	6.5	11.8	1.1	5.2	1.7	1.6	37.5	
GUERRA	20	23	15	41	7	5	23	62	11	33	15	9	155	
	6.1	6.4	5.0	11.6	9.7	7.0	9.5	18.6	6.3	22.6	32.6	20.9	11.1	
	1.4	1.6	1.1	2.9	0.5	0.4	1.6	4.4	0.8	2.4	1.1	0.6	11.1	
TOTAL	328	359	300	352	72	71	241	330	176	146	46	43	1399	
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	23.4	25.7	21.4	25.2	5.1	5.1	17.2	23.9	12.6	10.4	3.3	3.1	100.0	

PERCENTS AND TOTALS BASED ON RESPONDENTS

1399 VALID CASES 0 MISSING CASES

Table 4: Topic by region in foreign news -- Soviet media.

TOPICS		LOCATION							
	COUNT COL PCT TAB PCT	INDGLOBE	ILATAMER	IAFRICA	IMIDEAST	IASIAPAC	IWESTEUR	IEASTEUR	ITRANSCOU	ITOTAL
IDEOLITIC		165	51	51	85	204	173	431	75	396
		60.4	59.3	59.3	73.9	65.6	55.1	66.5	56.0	59.6
		14.5	5.1	5.1	8.5	20.4	17.3	43.1	7.5	59.6
ECONOMIC		45	42	41	43	107	78	129	26	273
		20.0	48.8	47.7	37.4	34.5	24.8	19.9	18.7	27.3
		4.5	4.2	4.1	4.3	10.7	7.8	12.9	2.6	27.3
MILDEF		99	12	23	61	109	68	158	42	278
		44.0	14.0	26.7	53.0	37.2	21.7	24.4	30.2	27.8
		9.9	1.2	2.3	6.1	10.9	6.8	15.8	4.2	27.8
SCOM		34	12	13	21	65	50	117	19	180
		15.1	14.0	15.1	18.3	22.2	15.9	18.1	13.7	18.0
		3.4	1.2	1.3	2.1	6.5	5.0	11.7	1.9	18.0
INTLAID		5	3	1	4	24	1	30	3	37
		2.2	3.5	1.2	3.5	8.2	0.3	4.6	2.2	3.7
		0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4	2.4	0.1	3.0	0.3	3.7
SOCSERV		3	4	6	8	10	7	11	8	34
		1.3	4.7	7.0	7.0	3.4	2.2	1.7	5.8	3.4
		0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.1	0.8	3.4
CRIMEPOL		6	2	2	3	1	10	2	6	19
		2.7	2.3	2.3	2.6	0.3	3.2	0.3	4.3	1.9
		0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.6	1.9
UNESCO		28	17	14	14	43	65	158	13	189
		12.4	19.8	16.3	12.2	14.7	20.7	24.4	9.4	18.9
		2.8	1.7	1.4	1.4	4.3	6.5	15.8	1.3	18.9
SPORT		30	4	1	0	3	44	66	14	68
		13.3	4.7	1.2	0.0	1.0	14.0	10.2	10.1	6.8
		3.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.3	4.4	6.6	1.4	6.8
HUMANINT		4	4	6	2	11	14	24	7	41
		1.8	4.7	7.0	1.7	3.8	4.5	3.7	5.0	4.1
		0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	1.1	1.4	2.4	0.7	4.1
DISASTER		3	1	3	1	4	1	16	1	18
		1.3	1.2	3.5	0.9	1.4	0.3	2.5	0.7	1.8
		0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.6	0.1	1.8
OTHERT		1	1	2	0	8	10	11	2	12
		0.4	1.2	2.3	0.0	0.8	3.2	1.7	1.4	1.2
		0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.2	1.2
TOTAL		225	86	86	115	293	314	648	139	1000
		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		22.5	8.6	8.6	11.5	29.3	31.4	64.8	13.9	100.0
	COLUMN TOTAL	225 22.5	86 8.6	86 8.6	115 11.5	293 29.3	314 31.4	648 64.8	139 13.9	1000 100.0

PERCENTS AND TOTALS BASED ON RESPONDENTS

1000 VALID CASES 0 MISSING CASES

Table 5: Foreign news sources by region in foreign news -- Soviet media.

ACTORS	LOCATION								
	IBOSAREB	ILATAREB	IAFRICA	INEBEAST	IASIAPAC	IEUROPEB	IEASTEUR	IEBARBCOU	TOTAL
BATPOL	151	60	61	90	213	186	402	74	645
	67.1	69.8	70.9	78.3	72.7	59.2	62.0	53.2	64.5
	15.1	6.0	6.1	9.0	21.3	18.6	40.2	7.4	64.5
INTPOL	40	12	13	16	53	48	123	60	186
	17.8	14.0	15.1	13.9	18.1	15.3	19.0	43.2	18.6
	4.0	1.2	1.3	1.6	5.3	4.8	12.3	6.0	18.6
MILITARY	12	9	13	23	41	8	24	9	91
	5.3	10.5	15.1	20.0	14.0	2.5	3.7	6.5	9.1
	1.2	0.9	1.3	2.3	4.1	0.8	2.4	0.9	9.1
INDUSTRY	23	8	5	6	23	31	62	10	93
	10.2	9.3	5.8	5.2	7.8	9.9	9.6	7.2	9.3
	2.3	0.8	0.5	0.6	2.3	3.1	6.2	1.0	9.3
CULTURAL	47	11	13	14	65	69	167	17	217
	20.9	12.8	15.1	12.2	22.2	22.0	25.8	12.2	21.7
	4.7	1.1	1.3	1.4	6.5	6.9	16.7	1.7	21.7
LEGAL	7	6	0	7	4	11	7	6	29
	3.1	7.0	0.0	6.1	1.4	3.5	1.1	4.3	2.9
	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.6	2.9
RETSPONT	31	4	1	0	2	44	64	15	66
	13.8	4.7	1.2	0.0	0.7	14.0	9.9	10.8	6.6
	3.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	4.4	6.4	1.5	6.6
POPULACE	105	46	57	78	187	121	268	72	456
	46.7	53.5	66.3	68.3	63.8	38.5	40.7	51.8	45.6
	10.5	4.6	5.7	7.8	18.7	12.1	26.8	7.2	45.6
OTHER	6	2	0	0	5	6	17	7	25
	2.7	2.3	0.7	0.0	1.7	1.9	2.6	5.0	2.5
	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.6	1.7	0.7	2.5
TOTAL	225	86	86	115	293	314	648	139	1000
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	22.5	8.6	8.6	11.5	29.3	31.4	64.8	13.9	100.0
COLUMN TOTAL	225	86	86	115	293	314	648	139	1000
	22.5	8.6	8.6	11.5	29.3	31.4	64.8	13.9	100.0

PERCENTS AND TOTALS BASED ON RESPONDENTS

1000 VALID CASES 0 MISSING CASES

Table 6: Topics by sources in foreign news -- Soviet media.

TOPICS / COUNT / COL PCT / TAB PCT	POLITICI	POLITICI	BILDEF	ECON	INTLAID	SOCSERV	CRIMPOLIC	ESCO	SPORT	HUMAN INTE	DISASTER	ODDMENT	TOTAL
NATPOL	487	233	217	109	23	16	11	97	0	10	12	0	605
	81.7	85.3	78.1	60.6	62.2	41.2	57.9	51.3	0.0	24.4	66.7	0.0	69.5
	46.7	23.3	21.7	10.9	2.3	1.6	1.1	9.7	0.0	1.0	1.2	0.0	60.5
INTPOL	157	34	57	34	6	3	2	24	0	8	2	0	186
	26.3	12.5	20.5	18.9	16.2	8.8	10.5	12.7	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	18.6
	15.7	3.4	5.7	3.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	18.6
MILITARY	51	25	60	9	5	0	6	12	0	2	3	0	91
	8.6	12.8	21.6	5.0	13.5	0.0	31.6	6.3	0.0	4.9	16.7	0.0	9.1
	5.1	2.5	6.0	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.6	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	9.1
ECONSYST	37	27	11	61	3	4	2	15	4	2	0	1	93
	6.2	9.9	4.0	33.9	8.1	11.8	10.5	7.9	5.9	4.9	0.0	8.3	9.3
	3.7	2.7	1.1	6.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	1.5	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	9.3
CULTURAL	120	37	56	29	6	6	1	188	5	19	1	0	217
	20.1	13.6	28.1	16.1	16.2	17.6	5.3	57.1	7.4	46.3	5.6	0.0	21.7
	12.0	3.7	5.6	2.9	0.6	0.6	0.1	18.8	0.5	1.9	0.1	0.0	21.7
LEGAL	8	17	5	5	0	1	11	5	0	2	0	0	29
	1.3	6.2	1.8	2.8	0.0	2.9	57.9	2.6	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	2.9
	0.8	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.9
RESPONSE	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	64	0	0	0	66
	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6
	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6
POPLACE	282	156	170	93	32	29	8	77	3	31	15	11	456
	47.3	57.1	61.2	51.7	86.5	85.3	42.1	40.7	4.6	75.6	83.3	91.7	45.6
	28.2	15.6	17.0	9.3	3.2	2.9	0.8	7.7	0.3	3.1	1.5	1.1	45.6
OTHER	1	1	1	7	0	0	1	11	0	10	3	0	25
	0.2	0.4	0.4	3.9	0.0	0.0	5.3	5.8	0.0	24.4	16.7	0.0	2.5
	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.0	2.5
TOTAL	596	273	278	180	37	34	19	189	68	41	18	12	1000
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	59.6	27.3	27.8	18.0	3.7	3.4	1.9	18.9	6.8	4.1	1.8	1.2	100.0
COLUMN TOTAL	596	273	278	180	37	34	19	189	68	41	18	12	1000
	59.6	27.3	27.8	18.0	3.7	3.4	1.9	18.9	6.8	4.1	1.8	1.2	100.0

PERCENTS AND TOTALS BASED ON RESPONDENTS

1000 VALID CASES 0 MISSING CASES

Table 7: Topic by region in foreign news -- Brazilian media.

TOPICS	LOCATION							
COUNT / COL PCT / TAB PCT	INORAMER	ILATAMER	IAFRICA	IMIDEAST	ISIAPAC	IWESTEUR	IEASTEUR	ITRANSCOM	ITOTAL
IPOLITIC	65	73	30	51	29	67	56	40	195
TOPIC-INTERNATIONAL	16.5	14.4	42.3	35.9	28.2	15.1	39.7	19.1	17.6
	5.9	6.6	2.7	4.6	2.6	6.1	5.1	3.6	17.6
DPOLITIC	125	153	54	103	50	167	70	72	458
TOPIC-DOMESTIC POLIT	31.7	30.2	76.1	72.5	48.5	37.6	49.6	34.4	41.4
	11.3	13.8	4.9	9.3	4.5	15.1	6.3	6.5	41.4
MILDEF	53	26	13	60	25	28	45	31	155
TOPIC-MILITARY,DEFEN	13.5	5.1	18.3	42.3	24.3	6.3	31.9	14.8	14.0
	4.8	2.4	1.2	5.4	2.3	2.5	6.1	2.8	14.0
ECON	136	196	26	34	23	132	22	81	327
TOPIC-ECONOMIC	34.5	38.7	36.6	23.9	22.3	29.7	15.6	38.8	29.6
	12.3	17.7	2.4	3.1	2.1	11.9	2.0	7.3	29.6
INTLAID	9	13	4	3	0	2	2	9	21
TOPIC-INTERNATIONAL	2.3	2.6	5.6	2.1	0.0	0.5	1.4	4.3	1.9
	0.8	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.8	1.9
SOCSERV	12	20	5	0	8	21	2	11	46
TOPIC-SOCIAL SERVICE	3.0	4.0	7.0	0.0	7.8	4.7	1.4	5.3	4.2
	1.1	1.8	0.5	0.0	0.7	1.9	0.2	1.0	4.2
CRIMEPOL	39	51	7	30	12	51	16	17	185
TOPIC-CRIME, POLICE,	9.9	10.1	9.9	21.1	11.7	11.5	11.3	8.1	13.1
	3.5	4.6	0.6	2.7	1.1	4.6	1.4	1.5	13.1
UNESCO	89	96	2	7	11	138	29	51	228
TOPIC-EDUCATION,SCIE	22.6	19.0	2.8	4.9	10.7	31.1	20.6	24.4	20.6
	8.0	8.7	0.2	0.6	1.0	12.5	2.6	4.6	20.6
SPORT	73	122	5	1	16	54	19	26	154
	18.5	24.1	7.0	0.7	15.5	12.2	13.5	12.4	13.9
	6.6	11.0	0.5	0.1	1.4	4.9	1.7	2.4	13.9
HUMANINT	53	43	6	7	8	61	7	29	110
TOPIC-HUMAN INTEREST	13.5	8.5	8.5	4.9	7.8	13.7	5.0	13.9	9.9
	4.8	3.9	0.5	0.6	0.7	5.5	0.6	2.6	9.9
DISASTER	16	11	1	0	3	6	5	3	26
TOPIC-ACCIDENTS,DISA	4.1	2.2	1.4	0.0	2.9	1.4	3.5	1.4	2.4
	1.4	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	2.4
OTHERT	6	5	1	0	1	2	1	0	10
TOPIC-OTHER	1.5	1.0	1.4	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.9
	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.9
TOTAL	394	506	71	142	103	444	141	209	1106
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	35.6	45.8	6.4	12.8	9.3	40.1	12.7	18.9	100.0
COLUMN TOTAL	394	506	71	142	103	444	141	209	1106
	35.6	45.8	6.4	12.8	9.3	40.1	12.7	18.9	100.0

PERCENTS AND TOTALS BASED ON RESPONDENTS

1106 VALID CASES 0 MISSING CASES

Table 8: Foreign news sources by region in foreign news -- Brazilian media.

ACTORS	LOCATION								
	NORAMER	LATAMER	AFRICA	MIDEAST	ASIAPAC	WESTEUR	EASTEUR	TRANSCONT	TOTAL
NATPOL	176	228	61	130	60	230	101	113	607
ACTOR-NATIONAL POLIT	44.7	45.1	85.9	91.5	58.3	51.8	71.6	54.1	54.9
	15.9	20.6	5.5	11.8	5.4	20.8	9.1	10.2	54.9
INTPOL	30	40	9	13	8	27	12	27	72
ACTOR-INTERNATIONAL	7.6	7.9	12.7	9.2	7.8	6.1	8.5	12.9	6.5
	2.7	3.6	0.8	1.2	0.7	2.4	1.1	2.4	6.5
MILITARY	26	25	24	37	15	40	17	17	128
ACTOR-MILITARY	6.6	4.9	33.8	26.1	14.6	9.0	12.1	8.1	11.6
	2.4	2.3	2.2	3.3	1.4	3.6	1.5	1.5	11.6
INDUSTRY	124	161	8	17	17	101	11	61	260
ACTOR-COMPANIES,WORK	31.5	32.6	11.3	12.0	16.5	22.7	7.8	29.2	23.5
	11.2	14.9	0.7	1.5	1.5	9.1	1.0	5.5	23.5
CULTURAL	102	116	12	38	28	145	45	60	293
ACTOR-EDUCATORS,SCIE	25.9	22.9	16.9	26.8	27.2	32.7	31.9	28.7	26.5
	9.2	10.5	1.1	3.4	2.5	13.1	4.1	5.4	26.5
LEGAL	24	45	8	6	9	35	8	15	94
ACTOR-POLICE,JUDICIA	6.1	8.9	11.3	4.2	8.7	7.9	5.7	7.2	8.5
	2.2	4.1	0.7	0.5	0.8	3.2	0.7	1.4	8.5
ENTSPORT	114	163	6	2	19	114	23	44	245
ACTOR-SPORTS,ESTERTA	28.9	32.2	8.5	1.4	18.4	25.7	16.3	21.1	22.2
	10.3	14.7	0.5	0.2	1.7	10.3	2.1	4.0	22.2
POPULACE	67	102	15	50	30	92	35	73	256
ACTOR-CITIZENS	17.0	20.2	21.1	35.2	29.1	20.7	24.8	34.9	23.1
	6.1	9.2	1.4	4.5	2.7	8.3	3.2	6.6	23.1
OTHERA	3	2	0	0	2	4	0	2	10
ACTORS-OTHER	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.9	0.0	1.0	0.9
	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.9
TOTAL	394	506	71	142	103	444	141	209	1106
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	35.6	45.8	6.4	12.8	9.3	40.1	12.7	18.9	100.0
COLUMN TOTAL	394	506	71	142	103	444	141	209	1106
	35.6	45.8	6.4	12.8	9.3	40.1	12.7	18.9	100.0

PERCENTS AND TOTALS BASED ON RESPONDENTS

1106 VALID CASES 0 MISSING CASES

Table 9: Topics by sources in foreign news -- Brazilian media.

TOPICS

COUNT / COL PCT / TAB PCT	POLITICI	POLITICI	BILDEF	ECON	INTLAID	SOCSERV	CRIMPOLI	ESCO	SPORT	ORGANI	DISAST	OTHERT	TOTAL
BRZPOL	181	403	139	220	18	24	93	70	7	36	16	3	607
	92.8	88.0	89.7	67.3	85.7	52.2	64.1	30.7	4.5	32.7	61.5	30.0	54.9
	16.4	36.4	12.6	19.9	1.6	2.2	8.4	6.3	0.6	3.3	1.4	0.3	54.9
EXTPOL	31	37	9	26	6	1	12	8	2	5	0	0	72
	15.9	8.1	5.8	8.0	28.6	2.2	8.3	3.5	1.3	4.5	0.0	0.0	6.5
	2.8	3.3	0.8	2.4	0.5	0.1	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	6.5
MILITARY	29	100	70	17	5	3	36	6	8	5	3	0	128
	14.9	21.8	45.2	5.2	23.8	6.5	24.8	2.6	0.0	4.5	11.5	0.0	11.6
	2.6	9.0	6.3	1.5	0.5	0.3	3.3	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	11.6
ECONOMY	20	71	9	199	2	12	23	48	13	25	10	3	260
	10.3	15.5	5.8	60.9	9.5	26.1	15.9	21.1	8.4	22.7	38.5	30.0	23.5
	1.8	6.4	0.8	18.0	0.2	1.1	2.1	4.3	1.2	2.3	0.9	0.3	23.5
CULTURAL	32	131	30	51	4	19	53	131	4	31	4	8	293
	16.4	28.6	19.4	15.6	19.0	41.3	36.6	57.5	2.6	28.2	15.4	80.0	26.5
	2.9	11.8	2.7	4.6	0.4	1.7	4.8	11.8	0.4	2.8	0.4	0.7	26.5
LEGAL	17	55	3	9	0	7	68	6	0	9	1	1	94
	8.7	12.0	1.9	2.8	0.0	15.2	46.9	2.6	0.0	8.2	3.8	10.0	8.5
	1.5	5.0	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.6	6.1	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.1	8.5
ENTSPORT	2	8	0	11	0	7	3	72	151	58	0	1	245
	1.0	1.7	0.0	3.4	0.0	15.2	2.1	31.6	98.1	52.7	0.0	10.0	22.2
	0.2	0.7	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	6.5	13.7	5.2	0.0	0.1	22.2
POPULACE	58	138	49	55	10	19	54	39	3	41	15	3	256
	29.7	30.1	31.6	16.8	47.6	41.3	37.2	17.1	1.9	37.3	57.7	30.0	23.1
	5.2	12.5	4.4	5.0	0.9	1.7	4.9	3.5	0.3	3.7	1.4	0.3	23.1
OTHERA	0	3	0	5	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	10
	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.9
	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.9
TOTAL	195	458	155	327	21	46	145	228	154	110	26	10	1106
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	17.6	41.4	14.0	29.6	1.9	4.2	13.1	20.6	13.9	9.9	2.4	0.9	100.0
COLUMN TOTAL	195	458	155	327	21	46	145	228	154	110	26	10	1106
	17.6	41.4	14.0	29.6	1.9	4.2	13.1	20.6	13.9	9.9	2.4	0.9	100.0

PERCENTS AND TOTALS BASED ON RESPONDENTS

1106 VALID CASES 0 MISSING CASES

Table 10: Topic by region in foreign news -- Algerian media.

TOPICS	LOCATION								
COUNT / COL PCT / TAB PCT	INDIAMER	LATAMER	AFRICA	MIDEAST	ASIAPAC	WESTEUR	EASTEUR	TRANSCOS	TOTAL
IPOLITIC	62	38	412	245	57	126	84	150	612
TOPIC-INTERNATIONAL	44.9	43.2	63.9	60.5	48.7	37.5	55.3	45.6	48.8
	4.9	3.0	32.9	19.6	4.5	10.1	6.7	12.0	48.8
DPOLITIC	42	32	167	145	27	89	15	99	362
TOPIC-DOMESTIC POLIT	30.4	36.4	25.9	35.8	23.1	26.5	9.9	30.1	28.9
	3.4	2.6	13.3	11.6	2.2	7.1	1.2	7.9	28.9
MILDEF	42	11	104	109	12	52	19	58	266
TOPIC-MILITARY,DEFEN	30.4	12.5	16.1	26.8	10.3	15.5	12.5	17.6	21.2
	3.4	0.9	8.3	11.9	1.0	4.2	1.5	8.6	21.2
ECON	28	16	98	50	15	60	25	57	186
TOPIC-ECONOMIC	20.3	18.2	15.2	12.3	12.8	17.9	16.4	17.3	14.8
	2.2	1.3	7.8	4.0	1.2	4.8	2.0	4.5	14.8
INTLAID	12	1	23	17	2	10	5	13	42
TOPIC-INTERNATIONAL	8.7	1.1	3.6	4.2	1.7	3.0	3.3	4.0	3.4
	1.0	0.1	1.8	1.4	0.2	0.8	0.4	1.0	3.4
SOCSERV	8	6	27	7	7	7	10	24	53
TOPIC-SOCIAL SERVICE	5.8	6.8	4.2	1.7	6.0	2.1	6.6	7.3	4.2
	0.6	0.5	2.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.9	4.2
CRIMEPOL	6	10	27	30	7	18	2	11	79
TOPIC-CRIME, POLICE,	4.3	11.4	4.2	7.4	6.0	5.4	1.3	3.3	6.3
	0.5	0.8	2.2	2.4	0.6	1.4	0.2	0.9	6.3
SCIEDUC	37	19	88	57	34	70	32	94	248
TOPIC-EDUCATION,SCIE	26.8	21.6	13.6	14.1	29.1	20.8	21.1	28.6	19.8
	3.0	1.5	7.0	4.5	2.7	5.6	2.6	7.5	19.8
SPORT	7	11	61	13	8	46	31	34	106
	5.1	12.5	9.5	3.2	6.8	13.7	20.4	10.3	8.5
	0.6	0.9	4.9	1.0	0.6	3.7	2.5	2.7	8.5
HUMANINT	12	8	13	13	9	28	11	16	67
TOPIC-HUMAN INTEREST	8.7	9.1	2.0	3.2	7.7	8.3	7.2	4.9	5.3
	1.0	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.7	2.2	0.9	1.3	5.3
DISASTER	9	4	7	1	6	5	6	13	32
TOPIC-ACCIDENTS,DISA	6.5	4.5	1.1	0.2	5.1	1.5	3.9	4.0	2.6
	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.0	2.6
OTHERT	1	4	38	18	9	12	5	18	53
TOPIC-OTHER	0.7	4.5	5.9	4.4	7.7	3.6	3.3	3.0	4.2
	0.1	0.3	3.0	1.4	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.8	4.2
TOTAL	138	88	645	405	117	336	152	329	1253
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	11.0	7.0	51.5	32.3	9.3	26.8	12.1	26.3	100.0
COLUMN TOTAL	138	88	645	405	117	336	152	329	1253
	11.0	7.0	51.5	32.3	9.3	26.8	12.1	26.3	100.0

PERCENTS AND TOTALS BASED ON RESPONDENTS

1253 VALID CASES 0 MISSING CASES

Table 11: Foreign news sources by region in foreign news -- Algerian media.

ACTOR	LOCATION								
COUNT / COL PCT / TAB PCT	NORAMER	LATAMER	AFRICA	MIDEAST	ASIAPAC	EURETHN	EASTEUR	TRANSCON	TOTAL
NATPOL	83	55	513	334	75	194	98	197	882
ACTOR-NATIONAL POLIT	60.1	62.5	79.5	82.5	64.1	57.7	64.5	59.9	70.4
	6.6	4.4	40.9	26.7	6.0	15.5	7.8	15.7	70.4
INTPOL	16	11	110	48	20	37	30	65	168
ACTOR-INTERNATIONAL	11.6	12.5	17.1	11.9	17.1	11.0	19.7	19.8	13.4
	1.3	0.9	8.8	3.8	1.6	3.0	2.4	5.2	13.4
MILITARY	25	10	68	93	5	28	8	34	177
ACTOR-MILITARY	18.1	11.4	10.5	23.0	4.3	8.3	5.3	10.3	14.1
	2.0	0.8	5.4	7.4	0.4	2.2	0.8	2.7	14.1
INDSTRY	19	13	60	33	12	57	14	53	196
ACTOR-COMPANIES,NONE	13.8	14.8	9.3	8.1	10.3	17.0	9.2	16.1	11.7
	1.5	1.0	4.8	2.6	1.0	4.5	1.1	4.2	11.7
CULTURAL	44	22	98	102	32	91	38	97	385
ACTOR-EDUCATORS,SCIE	31.9	25.0	15.2	25.2	27.4	27.1	25.0	29.5	24.3
	3.5	1.8	7.8	8.1	2.6	7.3	3.0	7.7	30.3
LEGAL	8	5	20	18	4	22	3	12	61
ACTOR-POLICE,JUDICIA	5.8	5.7	3.1	4.4	3.4	6.5	2.0	3.6	4.9
	0.6	0.4	1.6	1.4	0.3	1.8	0.2	1.8	4.9
ENTSPORT	12	12	68	17	13	54	35	36	127
ACTOR-SPORTS,ENTERTA	8.7	13.6	10.5	4.2	11.1	16.1	23.0	10.9	10.1
	1.0	1.0	5.4	1.4	1.0	4.3	2.8	2.9	10.1
POPULACE	53	38	220	174	45	104	62	162	670
ACTOR-CITIZENS	38.4	43.2	34.1	43.0	38.5	31.0	27.6	49.2	37.5
	4.2	3.0	17.6	13.9	3.6	8.3	3.9	12.9	37.5
OTHERA	30	14	61	68	14	37	17	56	169
ACTORS-OTHER	21.7	15.9	6.4	11.9	12.0	11.0	11.2	17.0	11.9
	2.4	1.1	3.3	3.8	1.1	3.0	1.4	4.5	11.9
TOTAL	138	88	645	405	117	336	152	329	1253
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	11.0	7.0	51.5	32.3	9.3	26.8	12.1	26.3	100.0
COLUMN TOTAL	138	88	645	405	117	336	152	329	1253
	11.0	7.0	51.5	32.3	9.3	26.8	12.1	26.3	100.0

PERCENTS AND TOTALS BASED ON RESPONDENTS

1253 VALID CASES 0 MISSING CASES

Table 12: Topics by sources in foreign news -- Algerian media.

| TOPICS | | |

Table 13: Topic by region in foreign news -- Zambian media.

TOPICS	LOCATION							
	INDRANGE	ILATAMER	IAFRICA	INEDEAST	IASIAPAC	INEETWOR	IEASTEUR	ITRANSCONITOTAL
IPOLITIC	49	8	166	63	29	57	27	53	268
TOPIC-INTERNATIONAL	48.5	50.0	44.5	50.8	42.0	32.9	61.4	34.6	39.1
	7.7	1.3	26.1	9.9	4.6	9.0	4.3	8.3	39.1
DPOLITIC	50	8	171	55	27	57	9	66	271
TOPIC-DOMESTIC POLIT	49.5	50.0	45.8	44.4	39.1	32.9	20.5	30.1	42.7
	7.9	1.3	26.9	8.7	4.3	9.0	1.4	7.2	42.7
MILDEF	25	1	85	61	11	26	10	27	154
TOPIC-MILITARY,DEFEN	24.8	6.3	22.8	49.2	15.9	15.0	22.7	17.6	24.3
	3.9	0.2	13.4	9.6	1.7	4.1	1.4	4.3	24.3
ECON	38	5	121	22	15	53	7	48	172
TOPIC-ECONOMIC	37.6	31.3	32.4	17.7	21.7	30.6	15.9	31.4	27.1
	6.0	0.8	19.1	3.5	2.4	8.3	1.1	7.6	27.1
INTLAID	5	2	39	17	5	8	3	20	55
TOPIC-INTERNATIONAL	5.0	12.5	10.5	13.7	7.2	4.6	6.8	13.1	8.7
	0.8	0.3	6.1	2.7	0.8	1.3	0.5	3.1	8.7
SOCSERV	5	0	10	4	4	3	0	7	18
TOPIC-SOCIAL SERVICE	5.0	0.0	2.7	3.2	5.8	1.7	0.0	4.6	2.8
	0.8	0.0	1.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.0	1.1	2.8
CRIMPOL	16	3	68	31	21	37	5	35	130
TOPIC-CRIME, POLICE,	15.8	18.8	18.2	25.0	30.4	21.4	11.4	22.9	20.5
	2.5	0.5	10.7	4.9	3.3	5.8	0.8	5.5	20.5
UNESCO	24	1	33	8	17	28	7	29	83
TOPIC-EDUCATION,SCIE	23.8	6.3	8.8	6.5	24.6	13.9	15.9	19.0	13.1
	3.8	0.2	5.2	1.3	2.7	3.8	1.1	4.6	13.1
SPORT	8	1	44	4	11	31	7	9	68
	7.9	6.3	11.8	3.2	15.9	17.9	15.9	5.9	10.7
	1.3	0.2	6.9	0.6	1.7	4.9	1.1	1.4	10.7
HUMANINT	4	0	10	2	7	11	2	3	27
TOPIC-HUMAN INTEREST	4.0	0.0	2.7	1.6	10.1	6.4	4.5	2.0	4.3
	0.6	0.0	1.6	0.3	1.1	1.7	0.3	0.5	4.3
DISASTER	8	0	8	1	4	5	7	14	26
TOPIC-ACCIDENTS,DISA	7.9	0.0	2.1	0.8	5.8	2.9	15.9	9.2	4.1
	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.2	0.6	0.8	1.1	2.2	4.1
OTHERT	4	1	13	5	0	6	2	4	25
TOPIC-OTHER	4.0	6.3	3.5	4.0	0.0	3.5	4.5	2.6	3.9
	0.6	0.2	2.0	0.8	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.6	3.9
TOTAL	101	16	373	124	69	173	44	153	635
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	15.9	2.5	58.7	19.5	10.9	27.2	6.9	24.1	100.0
COLUMN TOTAL	101	16	373	124	69	173	44	153	635
	15.9	2.5	58.7	19.5	10.9	27.2	6.9	24.1	100.0

PERCENTS AND TOTALS BASED ON RESPONDENTS

635 VALID CASES 0 MISSING CASES

Table 14: Foreign news sources by region in foreign news -- Zambian media.

ACTORS	LOCATION: ZNORAMER	ZLATAMER	ZAFRICA	ZMIDEAST	ZASIAPAC	ZWESTEUR	ZEASTEUR	ZTRANSCONT	TOTAL
NATPOL	80	14	282	106	52	106	33	98	469
ACTOR-NATIONAL POLIT	79.2	87.5	75.6	85.5	75.4	61.3	75.0	64.1	73.9
	12.6	2.2	44.4	16.7	8.2	16.7	5.2	15.4	73.9
INTPOL	11	4	60	15	6	23	5	41	86
ACTOR-INTERNATIONAL	10.9	25.0	16.1	12.1	8.7	13.3	11.4	26.8	13.5
	1.7	0.6	9.4	2.4	0.9	3.6	0.8	6.5	13.5
MILITARY	9	2	68	44	6	20	1	29	122
ACTOR-MILITARY	8.9	12.5	18.2	35.5	8.7	11.6	2.3	19.0	19.2
	1.4	0.3	10.7	6.9	0.9	3.1	0.2	4.6	19.2
INDUSTRY	18	3	47	12	6	35	2	24	81
ACTOR-COMPANIES,BUSN	17.8	18.8	12.6	9.7	8.7	20.2	4.5	15.7	12.8
	2.8	0.5	7.4	1.9	0.9	5.5	0.3	3.8	12.8
CULTURAL	19	2	57	25	15	27	7	29	106
ACTOR-EDUCATORS,SCIE	18.8	12.5	15.3	20.2	21.7	15.6	15.9	19.0	16.7
	3.0	0.3	9.0	3.9	2.4	4.3	1.1	4.6	16.7
LEGAL	7	2	35	6	7	26	2	17	64
ACTOR-POLICE,JUDICIA	6.9	12.5	9.4	4.8	10.1	15.0	4.5	11.1	10.1
	1.1	0.3	5.5	0.9	1.1	4.1	0.3	2.7	10.1
ENTSPORT	11	1	46	5	10	33	8	12	73
ACTOR-SPORTS,ENTERTA	10.9	6.3	12.3	4.0	14.5	19.1	18.2	7.8	11.5
	1.7	0.2	7.2	0.8	1.6	5.2	1.3	1.9	11.5
POPULACE	41	4	144	40	24	64	15	76	231
ACTOR-CITIZENS	40.6	25.0	38.6	32.3	34.8	37.0	34.1	49.7	36.4
	6.5	0.6	22.7	6.3	3.8	10.1	2.4	12.0	36.4
OTHERA	13	0	32	10	5	9	10	26	62
ACTORS-OTHER	12.9	0.0	8.6	8.1	7.2	5.2	22.7	17.0	9.8
	2.0	0.0	5.0	1.6	0.8	1.4	1.6	4.1	9.8
TOTAL	101	16	373	124	69	173	44	153	635
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	15.9	2.5	58.7	19.5	10.9	27.2	6.9	24.1	100.0
COLUMN TOTAL	101	16	373	124	69	173	44	153	635
	15.9	2.5	58.7	19.5	10.9	27.2	6.9	24.1	100.0

PERCENTS AND TOTALS BASED ON RESPONDENTS

635 VALID CASES 0 MISSING CASES

Table 15: Topics by sources in foreign news -- Zambian media.

TOPICS / COUNT / COL PCT / TAB PCT	DPOLITICS	DPOLITICS	ILDEV	ECON	INTLAID	SOCSERV	CRISES	POLISERS	CO	SPORT	HUMANINT	DISASTER	OTHERT	TOTAL
NATPOL	229	243	132	141	53	9	103	38	13	16	15	19	469	
	92.3	89.7	85.7	82.0	96.4	50.0	79.2	71.1	19.1	59.3	57.7	76.0	73.9	
	36.1	38.3	20.8	22.2	8.3	1.4	16.2	9.3	2.0	2.5	2.4	3.0	73.9	
INTPOL	49	27	20	34	16	5	17	11	1	0	1	2	86	
	19.8	10.0	13.0	19.8	29.1	27.8	13.1	13.3	1.5	0.0	3.8	8.0	13.5	
	7.7	4.3	3.1	5.4	2.5	0.8	2.7	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	13.5	
MILITARY	35	71	70	8	10	0	40	4	0	5	4	5	122	
	14.1	26.2	45.5	4.7	25.5	0.0	30.8	4.8	0.0	38.5	15.4	20.0	19.2	
	5.5	11.2	11.0	1.3	2.2	0.0	6.3	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.8	19.2	
INDUSTRY	15	27	5	62	7	3	9	13	4	3	4	5	81	
	6.0	10.0	3.2	36.0	12.7	16.7	6.9	15.7	5.9	11.1	15.4	20.0	12.8	
	2.4	4.3	0.8	9.8	1.1	0.5	1.4	2.0	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	12.8	
CULTURAL	28	49	17	24	9	8	38	34	6	6	3	8	106	
	11.3	18.1	11.0	14.0	16.4	44.4	29.2	41.0	5.9	22.2	11.5	32.0	16.7	
	4.4	7.7	2.7	3.8	1.4	1.3	6.0	5.4	0.6	0.9	0.5	1.3	16.7	
LEGAL	12	29	9	7	2	1	50	7	3	5	3	3	64	
	4.8	10.7	5.8	4.1	3.6	5.6	38.5	8.4	4.4	18.5	11.5	12.0	10.1	
	1.9	4.6	1.4	1.1	0.3	0.2	7.9	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.5	10.1	
ENTSPORT	7	3	2	3	1	0	3	6	64	5	0	1	73	
	2.8	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.8	0.0	2.3	7.2	94.1	18.5	0.0	4.0	11.5	
	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.9	10.1	0.8	0.0	0.2	11.5	
POPULACE	88	106	59	74	15	12	49	36	7	17	18	11	231	
	35.5	39.1	38.3	43.0	27.3	66.7	37.7	43.4	10.3	63.0	69.2	44.0	36.4	
	13.9	16.7	9.3	11.7	2.4	1.9	7.7	5.7	1.1	2.7	2.8	1.7	36.4	
OTHER	16	32	10	8	2	0	10	12	2	5	15	2	62	
	6.5	11.8	6.5	4.7	3.6	0.0	7.7	14.5	2.9	18.5	57.7	8.0	9.8	
	2.5	5.0	1.6	1.3	0.3	0.0	1.6	1.9	0.3	0.8	2.4	0.3	9.8	
TOTAL	248	271	154	172	55	18	130	83	68	27	26	25	635	
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	39.1	42.7	24.3	27.1	8.7	2.8	20.5	13.1	10.7	4.3	4.1	3.9	100.0	
COLUMN TOTAL	248	271	154	172	55	18	130	83	68	27	26	25	635	
	39.1	42.7	24.3	27.1	8.7	2.8	20.5	13.1	10.7	4.3	4.1	3.9	100.0	

PERCENTS AND TOTALS BASED ON RESPONDENTS

635 VALID CASES 0 MISSING CASES

Table 16: Linkages in foreign news -- United States media.

Topic by region

Positive associations:

North America - International politics; economics; sports
Latin America - Crime, police
Africa - International politics; domestic politics; international aid
Middle East - International politics; domestic politics; military, defense
Asia Pacific - International aid
West Europe - Education, science, culture; human interest
East Europe - International politics
Global - Economics; international aid

Negative associations:

North America - Domestic politics
Latin America - Military, defense
Africa - Education, science, culture
Middle East - Sports; human interest
Asia Pacific - Domestic politics
West Europe - International politics; domestic politics; military, defense; international aid
East Europe - Domestic politics; economics
Global - Human interest

Source by region

Positive associations:

North America - Industry; entertainment, sports
Africa - National politicians; military
Middle East - National politicians; military
Asia Pacific - Industry; legal; populace
West Europe - Culture; entertainment, sports
Global - International politicians; populace

Negative associations:

Noth America - Military; populace
Africa - Industry; culture
West Europe - National politicians; military
East Europe - Industry
Global - Military; entertainment, sports

Topic by source

Positive associations:

National politicians - International politics; domestic politics; military, defense; economics; international aid; crime, police
International politicians - International politics; military, defense
Military - International politics; domestic politics; military, defense; crime, police
Industry - Economics
Culture - Social services; education, science, culture; human interest; other
Legal - Crime, police
Entertainment, sports - Crime, police; sports; human interest
Populace - Social services; education, science, culture; human interest; accidents, disaster
Other sources - Education, science, culture; human interest; accidents, disaster; other

Negative associations:

National politicians - Sports; human interest
International politicians - International aid; social services; sports
Military - Economics; education, science, culture; sports
Industry - International politics; domestic politics; military, defense; sports
Culture - International politics; military, defense; economics; sports
Legal - Economics; education, science, culture; sports
Entertainment, sports - Internatonal politics; domestic politics; military, defense; economics; international aid; social services; education, science, culture
Populace - Sports
Other - Domestic politics; military, defense.

Table 17: Linkages in foreign news -- Soviet media

Topic by region

Positive associations:

North America - Military, defense
Latin America - Domestic politics
Africa - Domstic politics
Middle East - International politics; military, defense
Asia Pacific - International politics; domestic politics; military, defense; international aid
West Europe - Other
East Europe - International politics; education, science, culture; sports

Negatative associations:

North America - Domestic politics; education, science, culture; sports
Latin America - Military, defense
Middle East - Sports
Asia Pacific - Sports
West Europe - Military, defense; international aid; sports
East Europe - Domestic politics; military, defense; social services
Global - Education, science, culture

Source by region

Positive associations:

Africa - Populace
Middle East - National politicians; military; populace
Asia Pacific - National politicians; military; populace
West Europe - Entertainment, sports
East Europe - Culture; entertainment, sports

Negative associations:

North America - Entertainment, sports
Middle East - Entertainment, sports
Asia Pacific - Entertainment, sports
West Europe - Military; populace
East Europe - Military; legal; populace
Global - Culture

Topic by source

Positive associations:

National politicians - International politics; domestic politics; military, defense
International politicians - International politics
Military - Military, defense
Industry - Economics
Culture - Education, science, culture; human interest
Legal - Domestic politics; crime, police
Entertainment, sports - Sports
Populace - Domestic politics; military, defense; international aid; social srvices; human interest; accidents, disaster; other
Other - Education, science, culture

Negative associations:

National politicians - Social services; education, science, culture; sports; other
International politicians - Domestic politics; sports; human interest; other
Military - Crime, police
Industry - Inteernational politics; military, defense
Culture - Domestic politics; sports
Legal - International politics
Entertainment, sports - International politics; domestic politics; military, defense; education, science, culture
Populace - Education, science, culture
Other - International politics; accidents, disaster

Table 18: Linkages in foreign news -- Brazilian media

Topic by region

Positive associations:

North America - Economics; sports; human interest; accidents, disaster
Latin America - Economics; sports
Africa - International politics; domestic politics; education, science, culture
Middle East - International politics; domestic politics; military, defense; crime, police; education, science, culture
Asia Pacific - International politics; military, defense
West Europe - Education, science, culture; human interest
East Europe - International politics; military, defense
Global - Economics

Negative associations:

North America - Domestic politics
Latin America - Domestic politics; military, defense; crime, police
Middle East - Sports
West Europe - Military, defense; international aid
East Europe - Economics

Source by region

Positive associations:

North America - Industry; entertainment, sports
Latin America - Industry; entertainment, sports
Africa - National politicians
Middle East - National politicians; military; populace
West Europe - Culture
East Europe - National politicians
Global - International politicians; populace

Negative associations:

North America - National politicians; military; populace
Latin America - National politicians; military
Africa - Military; entertainment, sports
Middle East - Industry; entertainment, sports
East Europe - Industry

Topic by source

Positive associations:

National politicians - International politics; domestic politics; military, defense; economics; international aid
International politicians - International politics
Military - Domestic politics; military, defense; crime, police
Industry - Economics
Culture - Education, science, culture; other
Legal - Domestic politics; crime, police
Entertainment, sports - Sports; human interest
Populace - Domestic politics; military, defense; social services; human interest; accidents, disaster

Negative associations:

National politicians - Education, science, culture; sports; human interest
International politicians - International aid; sports
Military - Economics; education, science, culture; sports
Industry - International politics; domestic politics; sports
Culture - International politics; economics; crime, police; sports
Legal - Military, defense; economics; education, science, culture; sports
Entertainment, sports - International politics; domestic politics; military, defense; economics; crime, police
Populace - Education, science, culture; sports

Table 19: Linkages in foreign news -- Algerian media

Topic by region

Positive associations:

North America - Military, defense; international aid; accidents, disaster
Africa - International politics; accidents, disaster; other
Middle East - International politics; domestic politics; military, defense
West Europe - Sports; human interest
East Europe - Sports

Negative associations:

Africa - Military, defense; crime, police; education, science, culture; human interest; accidents, disaster
Middle East - Social services; education, science, culture; sports; accidents, disaster
Asia Pacific - Military, defense
West Europe - International politics; military, defense
East Europe - Domestic politics; military, defense

Source by region

Positive association:

North America - Other
Africa - National politicians; international politicians; culture
Middle East - National politicians; military; populace
West Europe - Industry; entertainment, sports
East Europe - Entertainment, sports
Global - International politicians; industry; populace; other

Negative associations:

North America - National politicians
Africa - Military; industry; legal; entertainment, sports; other
Asia Pacific - Military
West Europe - National politicians; military; populace
East Europe - Military; populace
Global - National politicians

Topic by source

Positive associations:

National politicians: International politics; domestic politics; military, defense; international aid
International politicians - International politics; military, defense; economics
Military - Domestic politics; military, defense; crime, police
Industry - Economics; social services; education, science, culture; sports
Culture - Social service; education, science, culture; human interest
Legal - Social services; education, science, culture
Entertainment, sports - Sports; human interest
Populace - Military, defense; human interest
Other - Education, science, culture; human interest; accidents, disaster

Table 20: Linkages in foreign news -- Zambian media

Topic by region

Positive associations:

North America - Education, science, culture
Africa - International politics; economics
Middle East - International politics; military, defense
Asia Pacific - Education, science, culture
West Europe - Sports
East Europe - International politics
Global - Accidents, disaster

Negative associations:

Africa - Education, science, culture; accidents, disaster
Middle East - Sports
West Europe - Domestic politics; military, defense
East Europe - Accidents, disaster
Global - Domestic politics

Source by region

Positive associations:

Middle East - National politicians; military, defense
West Europe - Industry; entertainment, sports
Global - International politicians; populace; other

Negative associations:

North America - Military
Middle East - Entertainment, sports
West Europe - National politicians; military
East Europe - National politicians; military; other

Topic by source

Positive associations:

National politicians - International politics; domestic politics; military, defense; economics; international aid
International politicians - International politics; economics; international aid
Military - Domestic politics; military, defense; crime, police
Industry - Economics

Culture - Social services; crime, police; education, science, culture
Legal - Crime, police
Entertainment, sports - Sports
Populace - Human interest; accidents, disaster

Negative associatons:

National politicians - Sports
International politicians - Sports
Military - Economics; education, science, culture; sports
Industry - International politics; military, defense
Culture - International politics
Legal - International politics
Entertainment, sports - International politics; domestic politics; military, defense; economics; crime, police
Populace - Sports
Other - Accidents, disaster